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CST. JULIEN, Red Capsule	9.00	9.60		
D LA ROSE, Red Capsule	12.96	13.92		
CHATEAU HAUT BRION LAR.				
RIVET	18.60	19.20		
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HACQ	21.00	22.20		
CHATEAU PONTET CANET	25.00			
CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET	30.00			
CHATEAU RAUZAN	42.00			
CHATEAU LAFITTE	48.00			

These CLARETS are bought direct from the leading French growers. The lowest priced are of exceptional value and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET,  
CHATEAU RAUZAN, and CHATEAU  
LAFITTE are commended to the notice of

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Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

## DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 30th August, WILLIAM TATE, and on the 31st August, BEERTHA, the twin son and daughter of Pierre B. PATTERSON, Captain-Superintendent of Police, aged one month.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, September 7th, 1900

From the long interval which we gave yesterday of the correspondence in the new Blue-book relating to the attitude of the Chinese Government toward the anti-foreign agitators, certain deductions can be made. It seems in the first place probable that the strength of the movement did actually take by surprise the majority of the governing clique, though the extreme conservative Manchu party must have been able to judge with accuracy. Even the Empress Dowager must in the main be exonerated from complicity with the early actions of the so-called "Boxers," though it was of course her invincible ignorance and her disgraceful subservience to the worst influences of her Court which rendered the success of the reactionaries possible at all. The Boxers, it is plain, were by no means well disposed to her personally, and her conduct was inspired largely by terror of them rather than by friendship. This feeling ultimately reached such a height that at the beginning of June she was actually preparing to fly from Peking to Sian-fu to escape the hostile demonstrations against her. Her fears were well justified, for the spread of the Boxer influence synchronised with the complete waning of her power and the substitution of the rule of Prince Tuan, the head of the Society. Prince Tuan's name is not prominent in the official correspondence, but there can be no doubt that he supplied the backbone of the Tsungli Yamen, whose attitude can be watched as it changes from one of (outward) regret and dismay at the murder of the unfortunate Mr. Brooks to one of contemptuous indifference and wilful procrastination, on which nothing but open threats have any effect. Seeing this, it is surprising that the Ministers were so sparing in their threats. And yet, if there was ever a situation calling for the application of Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR's often quoted saying, in 1858, that nothing but the conclusive evidence of

irresistible force will ever fully satisfy the Chinese Government," it was at this point.

The manner in which the Chinese Government induced England to put up with a belated and totally inadequate punishment for the murder of Mr. Brooks no doubt encouraged the anti-foreign party in their contempt of European diplomacy and strengthened their hold on the reins of government. Then again the shuffling tactics of the Yamen in the matter of the publication of a Decree denouncing the Boxers in the *Peking Gazette* were from the Chinese point of view entirely successful. In March the Yamen for three weeks vouchsafed no answer to an urgent circular letter again demanding this Decree, and they so put off the publication that when at length in a roundabout manner it appeared its effect was nil. And so affairs continued to the end, the Ministers being constantly put off and disregarded, yet unwilling to advise an instant and vigorous demonstration by the Powers. They seem to have feared more than anything less that they should be thought alarmists. It is to the credit of M. Picton, the French Minister, that he did his best to open his colleagues' eyes, being convinced, from information received from French priests in Chibli, that the situation was graver than it appeared on the surface. Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD on the 21st May wrote to Lord SALISBURY—

"As regards my own opinion as to the danger to which Europeans in Peking are exposed, I confess that little has come to my own knowledge to confirm the gloomy anticipations of the French Fathers. The 'demeurant' of the inhabitants of the city continues to be quiet and civil towards foreigners. . . . I am convinced that a few days' heavy rainfall, to terminate the long-continued drought, would do more to restore tranquillity than any measures which either the Chinese Government or foreign Governments could take." Little more than three weeks after this letter was written the Legations were fighting for their lives. Why is it that the French Minister alone should have had the means of estimating the state of affairs correctly?

During the 24 hours preceding noon yesterday there were no fresh cases of plague, or deaths reported.

The Telegraph Companies informed us yesterday morning that a cable has now been laid between Chefoo and Port Arthur and that it was open for service from yesterday.

Mr. Rounseville Wildman yesterday morning sent us the following typhoon warning, issued

Yesterday morning Mr. Hazelton adjourned the court in order that he might take the deposition of a man who was lying at the Tung Wah Hospital in a dying condition. The man alleged that he had been attacked by a couple of Chinese Lukongs in the Wan-chai district.

The ten Chinese Lukongs from the *Kalgan*, who appeared before Mr. Hazelton on Tuesday for refusing duty and were ordered to be forcibly put on board by the police, again refused duty, and on their being taken before the Acting Harbour Master he sentenced them to ten weeks with hard labour.

For refusing to accept a legal fare tworickshaw coolies were yesterday fined \$3 each, or 14 days. Ahmed Ramjahn said that on Wednesday night he wanted to engage defendants rickshaws, which were standing in Queen's Road opposite the entrance to the Hongkong Hotel, but the defendants refused to accept him. He accordingly gave them into custody.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon Mr. Hazelton resumed his enquiry into a charge of robbery with arms preferred against five men. The robbery, which took place on the 23rd July at Tung Chan Teing, near Kowloon City, was of a serious character, inasmuch as an old man over 60 years of age was attacked by the robbers, who cut and slashed him in a most inhuman manner. As the result of the treatment he received he has been confined to hospital ever since. It appears that at midnight on the date in question the old man happened to open his door. The robbers, who had evidently been on the watch, rushed forward and because he disputed their entrance to his house they attacked him most savagely. One of his thumbs was cut off, he was gashed about the arm, his face was cut open, and in fact he received such injuries that it is a wonder he survived. Leaving the man unconscious they passed into the house and awakened the man's married daughter. One of the robbers, holding a knife over her head, said he would cut her unless she took off her silver bangle. She obeyed, and another asked her for the key to her box. She said she had lost it. They tried to burst the box open, but not succeeding they commenced to ransack the premises, and ultimately decamped with property to the value of \$30. It appears that while the robbers were rummaging about the house the old man who had been attacked called out to his nephew, who was sleeping in a mat-shed some 50 or 60 feet away. The nephew went into the house, and he was at once seized by the robbers, who asked him who he was. As he made no reply two of the robbers took him to the mat-shed and fastened him up. One of the robbers threatened to cut him with a knife while the other took off his trousers. When the robbers had gone the master was reported to the Kowloon City Police Station. Sergeant Clark visited the house, attended to the old man's injuries and had him removed to the hospital. In the meantime word of the robbery had been sent round to the other police stations, and within a few hours five men were arrested with some of the stolen property in their possession. The hearing was adjourned.

A chair coolie in the employ of Mr. A. M. Marshall, of Plantation Road, charged another chair coolie employed by the Chief Justice (Sir John Carrington, C.M.G.), at the Magistracy yesterday with stealing two jackets. The complainant said that the previous night he carried his master to Mr. McKee's. On returning he saw the defendant, whom he had never seen before, coming out of his quarters with two jackets over his arm. The defendant began to run, but stumbled and fell, and the complainant caught him. The defendant's story was that the complainant owed him some money which he lost to him at gambling, and because he demanded it of him when he met him on Wednesday night the complainant charged him with stealing the jackets. Mr. Hazelton was not altogether satisfied with the evidence, and dismissed the case.

A special telegram in the *Japan Times* announces that Sir William Stokes, the eminent British surgeon, who volunteered his services in South Africa, has died at Durban of pneumonia.

A London despatch to a Sydney paper states that the notorious Major Lothaire, the Manager of the Congo Free State Trading Company, has been cashiered. The offence alleged against him was that of ill-treating the natives.

France is not preparing to fight England, remarks the Paris *Figaro*, and in the present condition of the world, what would a coalition against England be like without France? If the month of November is to witness a conflagration, it will be because England wishes it.

Rozario, of the Madras Regiment now in Hongkong, was in a shop in Market Street on Wednesday when a Chinaman pushed against him and took some money—\$1.40—out of his pocket. The soldier seized him and handed him over to the police. Yesterday the man was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

A correspondent of the *Nagasaki Press* writes:—An anti-Japanese association at Amoy appears to be in active opposition to the Japanese. A notice insisting on the necessity of restoring Formosa to China has been circulated among the members of the association. It is reported that the circular fell into the hands of the British Consul, who made its contents public.

At the last meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council on the 23rd ult. the Standing Orders were suspended to permit the Ordinance prohibiting the exportation of arms to China to pass its second reading. The matter being one of urgency, the Bill at once was taken through its Committee stage, practically without any amendment, passed its third reading, and became law.

Hongkong readers will notice that in the new Blue-book the name of Mr. T. H. Whitehead, figures frequently. While at Tokyo, during his journey up to Siberia in the spring, he was in communication with Lord Salisbury on the subject of the proposed landing of Japanese troops in Chibli and the attitude of the British Government in the matter. On the 23rd June he was present at a meeting convened by the Japanese Minister, of the representatives of the Powers having naval forces at Taku.

Lieutenant-General von Lessel, who comes out with the staff of the German expeditionary force on the *Aachen* and *Rhein*, has been connected during a great part of his career with the German General Staff. He obtained his lieutenancy in the 2nd Guards Regiment in the campaigns of 1855 and 1870-71. After studying at the Staff College for three years and also acting for a time on the staff of the 3rd Army Corps and of the 7th Division. After some further service in a regiment of the line he returned to the General Staff as major in 1883. From 1886 to 1888 he was attached to the 20th Division, and from 1888 to 1890 to the 10th Army Corps, then under General von Caprivi at Hanover. Subsequently he was chief of the staff of the 1st Army Corps, and in 1896 became commander of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, and in 1897 Major-General in command of the 28th Brigade at Dusseldorf. From 1898 till May 1900, he was acting as Chief Quartermaster, and since then he has been commanding the 28th Division at Karlsruhe.

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As the result of a row in the Central Market the other day three scavengers found themselves charged at the Magistracy yesterday by the owner of No. 54 stall with upsetting it. It appears that a *faik* went to the top to draw some water. The scavenger in charge objected, saying that it was too late. An altercation ensued. From words they came to blows. The friends of each party joined in and the complainant alleged that in the tussle his stall was upset. A fine of \$25 was imposed.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinaman was dealt with for cruelly ill-treating pigs. He was landing them from a vessel in a small boat at Kennedytown and had them packed so closely that there was not room for them to stand, some being in fact placed on the top of others. When landed it was found that during the transit two of them had their legs broken. A fine of \$25 was imposed.

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Intelligence has reached Calcutta of a disaster to the mail train on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Baripada road and Balasore stations on the section which connects the East Coast Railways with Calcutta. The whole country in that neighbourhood for many miles around has been inundated by floods and the railway embankment has been breached in several places. On the morning of Sunday, the 18th August, the engine of the mail train travelling north, was derailed owing to the embankment, which had been softened by the water, giving way, and nine carriages were wrecked. Eleven passengers were killed, among them being an European, believed to be an assistant of Kellner and Co.; twenty-five were injured, including two Europeans.

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A Yokohama despatch to the *Daily Mail* says:—The eruption of Mount Asama, the most violent and destructive seen in Japan for many years, has caused a sulphur robbery to blow up. The refinery entirely disappeared, its site becoming a crater, which is still emitting smoke and fire. Of the workmen only 20 escaped, the rest, women as well as men, met with a horrible death. The officials are among the victims. Many deaths have been caused by the hot springs. The lava from the crater of Mount Asama extends over a wide area; four miles away it is still two feet deep. The heat in the neighbourhood of the crater is enormous, entirely preventing any investigations. It was another volcano in the same district, Mount Bandai, that spread disaster far and wide a few years ago.

The *Foodie Daily Echo* of the 1st inst. has the following items:—There has been rain at last. It has not come to day too soon, as the crops were beginning to suffer from the drought. A good deal more is wanted, and as the weather is now broken we shall no doubt have plenty. We hear from Kuliang that two foreign sportsmen arrived there a day or two ago attracted by the stories of there being tigers about. Their investigations so far lead them to believe that the animal that has been helping himself so freely to the dogs in the neighbourhood is a leopard and not a tiger. Not a word of information can be got about the headquarters of the beast and it seems unlikely that they will come across him. The natives at Kuliang are not a sporting lot—Whenever land is being bought on the hill there is always some trouble about the graves, through some of the owners standing out for a price which would reduce the squeezed of the middleman too much. Some such trouble occurred on Tuesday in the vicinity of the Russian Consulate over some ground being bought as a site for a Russian chapel, and there was quite a demonstration of aggrieved natives, every man, woman and child within earshot running to join in and add to the numbers, noise and confusion. In the end the military had to be sent to the spot to assist the police in restoring order, which was quickly done.

Taihoku (Taipei), 1st September. THE DETENTION OF JAPANESE TROOPS. I telegraphed to you on the 23rd to the effect that a Japanese military expedition of 1,200 men was being despatched to Amoy. To-day I wired you that they had returned to Taihoku. No explanation can be obtained as to the reason for their sudden change in plans, but the fact remains that after the troops had been actually embarked on two transports specially requisitioned for the purpose, and were about to sail, orders were suddenly received to disembark, and the whole force accordingly returned to Taihoku.

THE GROUNDS OF JAPANESE ACTION AT AMOY.

Several hundreds of Formosa Chinese who have become naturalised subjects reside in Amoy, and they, together with the Japanese residents there, have been constantly threatened by the unruly classes among the Amoy Chinese. On the news reaching the capital of the attempted destruction of the Japanese temple by fire, some anxiety was felt among the authorities as to the safety of their nationals, and arrangements were made accordingly to send out from Kelung a considerable military force. It is quite possible that at the last moment Dr. Goto, the local chief, who was at the time in Amoy, decided that the situation was not sufficiently serious as to require so large a force and that he accordingly wired recommending that the despatch of the military be postponed.

LOCAL TROUBLE WITH SAVAGES.

The island is quiet and there are no indications that the "Boxer" troubles, on the China mainland will spread across the channel. Increasing trouble, however, has occurred with a tribe of savages who occupy the forest district in the immediate neighbourhood of Taikolan (Poko-lam). After futile attempts on the part of the guards and police along the border to put them in order, it has been decided to send one company of infantry against them. It is believed that this will have a salutary effect and induce them to abandon, at least for a time, their head-hunting raids on the lonely settlers.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M. M. steamer *Indus*, with the next French mail, left Saigon today, the 7th inst., at 7 a.m. for this port.

The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, 4th inst., and left again at 2 p.m. next day for Yokohama, where she was due to arrive at noon on Saturday, the 8th inst.

The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe at 10 p.m. on Tuesday, 4th inst., and left again at 2 p.m. next day for Yokohama, where she was due to arrive at noon on Saturday, the 8th inst.

The Governor-General of Turkestan reports from Kuldja that during the last few days the Chinese have provisioned their fortresses from Government stores.

General Orloff, whose detachment is operating between the Trans-Baikal frontier and the Manchurian town of Hailar, reports an encounter of Russian patrols on July 28 with the enemy's outposts and the dispersal of the Chinese by a party of Cossacks, who captured 24 oxen and wagons.

General Grodoloff telegraphs on August 1: "The Chinese continue to bombard the station of upper Blagoveshchensk and the camp. From 5 o'clock that morning the bombardment of Blagoveshchensk had ceased, but the Chinese continued to shell the Russian bank of the river. Evidently the Russians have not yet been able to drive the Chinese from the other side of the Amur."

The Council of War has ordered all troops on service to travel at the rate of 200 miles every 24 hours by railway, 67 miles by boat, and 33 miles by road.

St. Petersburg, 5th August. A telegram despatched by General Grodoloff from Khabarovsk this morning and received here within three hours announces the capture of the strong Chinese position and town of Aigan, opposite Blagoveshchensk, last night, after an obstinate resistance. The Russians are pursuing the enemy along the road to Tsitsihar.

The General Staff continues to receive information of agitation and alarming rumours in Kuldja and Kuldja are supposed not to sympathize with the Chinese agitation against the Russians. With regard, however, to the great majority of the Mongolians, who could furnish some 50,000 horsemen, it is still an open question as to which side they are likely to favour or whether they remain indifferent. Kalmyks, Kirghiz, and Solons are being sent to New Sian, while Chinese regulars are marching from Shih.

A temporary Russian administrative government is already being introduced into Sanchung.

THE RUSSIAN ADMINISTRATION OF NEWCHUNG.

Admiral Alexeiev's proclamation stating the regulation for the Russian provisional administration of Newchung was issued last month. The main items are:—

CHIEF OF THE ADMINISTRATION. The head of the Administration is the civil Administrator appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Kungtung province and its troops, and confirmed by the Imperial edict.

OFFICERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION. The Civil Administrator is assisted by a council with the consulting power which will be called in case of need as follows:—Commandant of the place, representative of the Consular Body, representative of the Foreign Merchants, representative of the Chinese Guilds, Commissioner of Customs, and Sanitary Inspector. The said Council is presided over by the Civil Administrator, or in case of his absence by the Commandant of the place, who will also replace the Civil Administrator in case of sickness. The Civil Administrator will also be assisted by the Town Council, consisting of the representatives of the native merchants, to meet the views of the local merchants and inhabitants.

To assist the Civil Administrator two secretaries are appointed, as well as the following officers to manage the various branches of the Administration: 1. Chief of the Police, 2. Revenue Inspector and Treasurer, 3. City Judge, and 4. Sanitary Inspector, also a necessary staff of interpreters.

For the purpose of defending the place against any emergency as well as securing regular traffic of goods overland and by river, there is appointed a Commandant of the place. All the troops situated in the port will be under his orders, except those detached for the police service. The rights and duties of the Commandant will be regulated by special orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE CUSTOMS. The Chinese Maritime Customs coming under the supervision of the Imperial Russian Government will maintain its previous organization. The rights of the state as regards their service and salary remain without change. As in the meantime the Russian Government is responsible for the Customs revenue, it will be represented in the Customs service by appointing a Commissioner whose rights will be regulated by special order. In the Maritime Customs is established a special Chinese Department to collect duties from the Chinese junks and merchandise, which income does not go to the general Customs revenue but is held at the disposal of the Civil Administrator. The chief of this department to receive an additional salary.

The remainder of the proclamation deals with Courts of Justice, Finance, etc., etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brigadier-General Cumming and Staff left Calcutta in the "Warrick" (second trip) on the 29th August.

The Commander-in-Chief has received the following telegram from Lord Roberts:—"I am delighted to hear from London that the 1st Bengal Lancers greatly distinguished themselves by a successful charge near Peking, about the 10th instant, capturing all the Chinese standards. The Army in South Africa heartily congratulates their Indian comrades."

The transports "Auray," with the Vickers Maxim Battery on board, and the "Lansdowne," with the Ulster Imperial Service Infantry, left Calcutta on Monday last for China.

Captain England, 1st Royal Fusiliers, and Captain Orchard, 1st Madras Infantry, proceed to China on special service in addition to the officers already despatched.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts' melancholy view of the South African hospitals is still "lightened" by humorous touches. A lady nurse, rushing vividly to her patients in a Cape Town hospital ward, found her favourite soldier fast asleep. Placed to his coverlet was a scrap of paper on which he had laboriously scrawled, "To all to be mused to-day respectfully J. M."

NOT BEYOND HOPE.

Those who have suffered year after year with Rheumatism will be glad to hear of a remedy that has proved an absolute specific. There are no conditions of Rheumatism, no matter how severe nor from what cause, that cannot immediately be relieved and permanently cured by Little's Oriental Balm. People who have tried a hundred remedies, liniments, and doctors are apt to be returned to their fate. They come to believe that there is no such a thing as a cure for Rheumatism. They have been disappointed so many times that another trial seems almost useless. To all such we say, try Little's Oriental Balm faithfully and patiently and you will soon rejoice at the return of your previous health. Many a person was cured through Little's Oriental Balm by the means of a single bottle, others have had from 3 to 5 bottles to obtain the same result. In only very rare and exceedingly obstinate cases were more than 6 bottles necessary. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Agents for Hongkong—THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY, LTD. 1888-3

### THE NEW ROYAL NAVAL CANTEEN.

OPENING BY MRS. POWELL YESTERDAY. Nos. 1 and 2, Blue Buildings, Praya East, which have been fitted up as the new Royal Naval Canteen, were formally opened last evening by Mrs. Powell in the presence of a large company, including H.E. the Governor (Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G.), Lady Blake, Miss Blake, and Viscount Strindall; Commodore Powell, the Misses Powell, and Mr. F. G. Motton, E.N.; H.E. Major-General Gage, C.M.G.; Mrs. Gascoigne and Captain the Hon. H. W. Treloar; Colonel the O'Gorman; Bishop Heare, the Rev. Father P. de Maria; Chaplain Goud, the Rev. C. Bone, Colonel Brown, Major Everett, Commander Plenderleath, Deputy Inspector General Bolston, the Hon. Basil Taylor (Acting Harbour Master), the Hon. J. J. Kershaw, Mr. D. Gillies, and Mr. Owen Ordish. The interior of the building was plentifully decorated with flags, and the band of H.M.S. "Argus" was in attendance and gave selections of music.

The new premises are a distinct improvement on the old one in Queen's Road West, both as regards situation and internal arrangements, everything having been done to provide for the recreation and comfort of those by whom they are to be frequented. There are two blocks, one being for the chief and petty officers and the other for the men. Both are provided with billiard table, bars, reading rooms, dining rooms, and bedrooms and baths, whilst behind the men's block a fine bowling-lane is being got ready. Mr. J. Board is the manager.

After Mrs. Powell had formally opened the door leading into the men's block, the different rooms were inspected and came in for a considerable amount of praise.

Subsequently Commodore Powell addressed a few words to the company. After expressing his pleasure at seeing so many ladies and gentlemen present, he said the Institute was started in 1887 in the old premises in Queen's Road West, which went for some years under the name of the Royal Seamen's and Marines' Club. It was thought advisable afterwards to change the title in order to make it uniform with that at Malta and to try to get a uniform title for all the places of a similar character which they had scattered about the world. When he came here at first the idea was to build a bigger building, but they could not find a site. There was an idea after the extension of the dockyard they could get room for a building facing Butterfield and Swire's offices, but they were informed that the space would be required by the Victoria Recreation Club, and that idea fell through. They then consulted with the people who had the letting of houses, and Mr. Chater and his company offered them these premises. First of all they asked for one block, the price of which was \$80,000, but that would hardly give them more accommodation than the old place, and ultimately they agreed to take the two for \$120,000. At that time they had some \$30,000 in the bank and the Admiralty gave them \$3,000, which they promptly changed into dollars. This made about \$60,000. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had very generously given them 5 per cent interest on this, and agreed to advance to them what they required to make up the \$120,000 which they required at 5 per cent. The fittings, etc., had cost something like \$25,000, which made about \$80,000, which they required from the bank. In connection with the premises were four godowns. One was to be made into a bowling-alley, two others were rented by the C. P. R. Company, and they would have another, and in case redowns would go towards meeting the deficiency. Then the Admiralty had promised them another \$1,000 if they would raise a like sum among themselves, and he hoped they would be able to do this before the end of the financial year. The Colonial Government had come forward and very kindly promised them \$300 a year. He asked them to remit the rates and taxes, but was told that was not possible, although if a military officer took a house that fact entitled the owner to their remission. At present the rates and taxes would amount to about \$120 a year. They proposed making their own mineral waters, and if anybody wanted to come to a good place for mineral waters they could not do better than patronise them. They could be supplied at 40 cents per dozen. One other thing which they wanted was a place where men could land from the ships and return to them without having to pass other institutions which existed about the town and which might not be of so respectable a character. After observing the by and by they would be able to provide some 200 or 250 beds, the Commodore concluded and expressed his thanks to those who had attended for their presence.

His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR congratulated them most heartily on the opening of this institution. He thought an institution like this was very much required. The Commodore had let him have it rather hard about the question of taxation, but he thought on the other hand when they recommended that the Colonial Government had made a present to the Navy of something like \$1,500,000 and all the land they had got for the extensions, no one could complain of their want of generosity to the Navy. (Hear, hear.) He thought this was the best proof he could give them that it was not want of sympathy with them that he had refused to remit taxes which really he had no right to remit. He thought that almost the last thing which Lady Blake did before she left Jamaica was to start a fund and put £170 into the hands of the Commodore and for the express purpose of starting a scheme of reparation as that for the benefit of the Chinese coming over from Port Royal, which did not possess any respectability among the men to go to. He might add that their excellent mineral water manufacture had attained large dimensions and turned out a large amount of mineral water in the future, he would give them a distinct promise that their assessment should not be increased. He again congratulated them heartily on their new premises, and he wished the institution every success in the future.

The proceedings then terminated.

### EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamer "Rhine," sailed 26th August, For London:—4,502 boxes—102,049 lbs. casted carpet, 10 cases, 4,290 boxes—90,090 lbs. Congot tea, 3 half-chests sent from Amoy, 13 boxes (particulars unknown), 3,547 bales hemp, 150 bales wasp silk, 120 bales canes, 130 rolls matting, 7 bags ore, 45 bags shell, 80 cases shell, 72 cases cigar, 100 cases fans, 5 cases cowhair, 34 cases blackwood, 15 cases feather dusters, 4,130 cases preserves, 801 cases preserves, 390 pks. flower bulbs, 10 pks. personal effects, 30 pks. sundries. For London:—150 bales waste silk. For London:—150 bales waste silk. For London:—Hamburg:—250 bales cases lignite, 227 bales cases. For London:—Amsterdam:—Hamburg:—50 bales feathers. For Liverpool:—1 case lycra. For Glasgow:—4 pks. gunnys. For Dundee:—50 cases preserves. For Hamburg:—4 cases shell. For Bremen:—Ayres:—150 pks. tea.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

### IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Savile Club, 147, Piccadilly, W. 3rd August, 1900.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I feel sure that your readers will be interested to learn the progress of a scheme, supported in every quarter of the world, to commemorate the dead, from all parts of the British Empire, who have fallen in the South African war. For the inception of this plan I can claim no credit whatever; but it has been handed over to me by its originator to be developed on the widest possible basis. I therefore venture to ask you for a small portion of your valuable space to lay before the English-speaking public a short sketch of the arrangements now in progress. Let me assure you now for two reasons:—first, because so large a scheme needs long and careful preparation; secondly, because I think it of great importance that there should be no risk of the attention of the public being distracted, by other possible suggestions, from the plan that has already received a support which may fairly be called not merely national, but in the widest sense imperial, as you, sir, will be in a position to judge from the lists which I enclose herewith, strictly for your private information.

A very widespread expression of sympathy has been obtained for the broad general principle that the names of all our dead should be in some way permanently preserved in an appropriate building in London, whether they were British-born, or whether they came from the Colonies, whose assistance in this campaign has marked the birth of a coherent and united Empire, in which every part is ready to share in the common responsibility and to bear the common burden. In order to give this feeling a practical form a large number of gentlemen have signified their willingness to become members of what may be called the First General Committee, a body that is drawn from a very wide area and will carry authority wherever the idea is to be carried. There was an idea after the extension of the dockyard they could get room for a building facing Butterfield and Swire's offices, but they were informed that the space would be required by the Victoria Recreation Club, and that idea fell through. They then consulted with the people who had the letting of houses, and Mr. Chater and his company offered them these premises. First of all they asked for one block, the price of which was \$80,000, but that would hardly give them more accommodation than the old place, and ultimately they agreed to take the two for \$120,000. At that time they had some \$30,000 in the bank and the Admiralty gave them \$3,000, which they promptly changed into dollars. This made about \$60,000. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had very generously given them 5 per cent interest on this, and agreed to advance to them what they required to make up the \$120,000 which they required at 5 per cent. The fittings, etc., had cost something like \$25,000, which made about \$80,000, which they required from the bank. In connection with the premises were four godowns. One was to be made into a bowling-alley, two others were rented by the C. P. R. Company, and they would have another, and in case redowns would go towards meeting the deficiency. Then the Admiralty had promised them another \$1,000 if they would raise a like sum among themselves, and he hoped they would be able to do this before the end of the financial year. The Colonial Government had come forward and very kindly promised them \$300 a year. He asked them to remit the rates and taxes, but was told that was not possible, although if a military officer took a house that fact entitled the owner to their remission. At present the rates and taxes would amount to about \$120 a year. They proposed making their own mineral waters, and if anybody wanted to come to a good place for mineral waters they could not do better than patronise them. They could be supplied at 40 cents per dozen. One other thing which they wanted was a place where men could land from the ships and return to them without having to pass other institutions which existed about the town and which might not be of so respectable a character. After observing the by and by they would be able to provide some 200 or 250 beds, the Commodore concluded and expressed his thanks to those who had attended for their presence.

His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR congratulated them most heartily on the opening of this institution. He thought an institution like this was very much required. The Commodore had let him have it rather hard about the question of taxation, but he thought on the other hand when they recommended that the Colonial Government had made a present to the Navy of something like \$1,500,000 and all the land they had got for the extensions, no one could complain of their want of generosity to the Navy. (Hear, hear.) He thought this was the best proof he could give them that it was not want of sympathy with them that he had refused to remit taxes which really he had no right to remit. He thought that almost the last thing which Lady Blake did before she left Jamaica was to start a fund and put £170 into the hands of the Commodore and for the express purpose of starting a scheme of reparation as that for the benefit of the Chinese coming over from Port Royal, which did not possess any respectability among the men to go to. He might add that their excellent mineral water manufacture had attained large dimensions and turned out a large amount of mineral water in the future, he would give them a distinct promise that their assessment should not be increased. He again congratulated them heartily on their new premises, and he wished the institution every success in the future.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE DEMAND FOR COAL.

The British and Continental press are paying considerable attention just now to the question of coal produce in England, Australia, Japan, and other parts of the world where that commodity is to be found. On the one side it is openly asserted that France, Germany and the other powers are making heavy purchases of coal from England, and storing them up to be used at some future time in their warships in the event of a great naval struggle; on the other hand it is put forth that, far from the storage being made for any such warlike purpose, it is the outcome of commercial enterprise and speculation at a time when passing events make it necessary to replenish the various stocks both at home and abroad, and keep them well stored. One journal states that "the constant rises in the price of coal are threatening England with the most serious famine she has ever known"; another calls upon the Government to legislate upon the subject, and forbids the enormous consignments of English coal from being shipped to France and Germany; a third states unreservedly that France has made a handsome bid for the purpose of purchasing the new Kentish coal project, which has in view the development of the mine shortly to be opened up in Kent. "Every rival nation," says a London daily "is clamouring for our coal, and the exports are increasing to an extent never before known. The French, Germans, Russians, and others know that coal means wealth, and they are prepared to buy at substantial rates. Hence, English coal today is blazing in the workshops of Calais and Hamburg and St. Petersburg, while the English workmen have to face empty furnaces. A brief table will show the increase that is taking place in the export of coal during the first five months of the last three years. The value of such exports was in 1898, £6,449,409, £89, £5,760,885; 1900, £14,923,355. Germany has recognised that in exporting coal, whatever profit is obtained, the nation is throwing away a source of potential wealth. The Government has ordered the State Collieries that when they enter into fresh contracts they shall give the preference to home consumers. Accordingly, the collieries have decided not to accept any new orders from France, and a very few orders from anywhere else. All over the world English coal is to-day being heaped up by rival Powers against England. Our hard coal is the best in the world, and the other Great Powers know it. They are buying steadily, filling their store-houses and arsenals yards."

This is a very good thing for the owners of Welsh coal fields. They are reaping plenteous profits from the national distress. The price of their shares is bounding up, and one well-known firm alone must have cleared not for

supplies were unlimited we might look on the matter without much care, but even the English coal fields will not last for ever. All may not be very many years before large tracts of what are now most profitable fields will be no longer economically profitable to work. England can stand many things; but, once cheap fuel goes, our commercial position goes with it."

The colliery owners have looked very well after themselves. The time has come for the country to protect itself. What form this protection must take remains yet to be seen. The most generally favoured plan is a heavy tax on all exported steam coal. France, once feared to impose this, and in 1861 induced England to agree to impose no such tax for ten years from then.

In the Lancashire mining world, the owners are actually dictating their own terms to great corporations like the London and North Western Railway Company, for the first time, it is stated, for over a quarter of a century, and matters have come to such a pass that the aid of Parliament is to be invoked.

I think I need hardly say more to command the attention of English readers to the broad principle which the Committee has been organised to support, and I look forward to the day when, under the sanction and authority of their names, a definite and fairly detailed scheme can be brought forward, after the close of the War.—Faithfully yours,

THEODORE A. COOK.

THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA.

Mr. Josiah Quincy, writing in the *Contemporary Review* under the above title, says:—

While the United States has recently entered upon a policy of insular expansion, both in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, it would be a great mistake to infer that we desire more territory wherever we can get it, or that because we are in the Philippines—and even now one of our great political parties favours a practical withdrawal from these islands—we are going to be, come engaged in the general politics of Asia, or in the vast regions of Burma and the Malay Archipelago the bulk of the trade and commerce was in their hands. There was abundant evidence that the Chinese people had lost none of their traditional intelligence, energy, industry, and enterprise. The lecturer summed up three great reconstructive forces of China in the words, Christian missions, Christian healing, and Christian literature. Mr. Monroe doctrine throughout the Western hemisphere affords a large enough scope for some time to come for their ambitions. To join with England, or with Japan, or both, in settling the politics of Asia, in which they are both vitally concerned while we are not, would be to allow ourselves to be used to promote world's peace. The only third course would seem to be the practical control of China by Russia and this is threatening.

Commercially, the United States has a definite policy in Asia, that of the open-door, and she will continue to join with any Powers which have the same policy so far as diplomatic action within reasonable bounds is concerned; political

ly, neither having nor desiring any territory upon the continent of Asia, she should keep entirely free from the governmental complications of the Orient. By so doing we shall not only best conserve the interests of our own people, but may continue to occupy such a happy relation to all the other Powers that when the Asiatic crisis comes, if unfortunately come it must, we may be able to render a great service to the world by mediating to preserve its peace. All Americans must hope that out of the horrors of the present situation in China, may at least come that better understanding of one another, that large regard for the interests of all, which may establish a lasting and assured concord among the Powers now allied in the interests of Western civilisation. China and Asia are large enough to satisfy the reasonable ambitions of all of them.

THE RUSSIAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Various reasons are being put forward, writes the *Moscow Correspondent* of the *Westminster Gazette*, for the present crisis in the Russian money market. M. de Witt's experiments with the gold standard,

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

A FURNISHED FOUR ROOMED  
HOUSE at ROBINSON ROAD, from  
1st October, for Three months or more.  
Apply by letter to—

A. Caro of Daily Press Office,  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1900. [2369]

MUSIC LESSONS.

M. L. A. GRACA receives Pupils for  
Lessons in Violin, Mandolin and  
Portuguese Guitarras.  
For terms, &c., apply to—

L. C. CRAWFORD & CO.,  
Musical Department,  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1900. [2370]

PRICE, \$2.50.

NOW READY—DEWEY EDITION.

TALES OF

THE MALAYAN COAST  
FROM PENANG TO THE PHILIPPINES,  
by  
ROUNSEVELL WILDMAN,  
Consul-General for the United States,  
Hongkong.

CHOICE ILLUSTRATIONS.

BOSTON—LOTHROP PUBLISHING CO.  
ON SALE AT  
W. BREWER & CO'S.  
Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1900. [2371]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS will  
be ready to-morrow and will contain—

Leading Articles:—

The Proposed Retreat from Peking.

The China Blue-book.

The Missionary Question.

The Crisis: Telegrams.

Supreme Court.

The Entry into Peking.

The Crisis in China.

Casualties of the North-China Field Force.

Canton.

Swatow.

Ameny.

Manila.

Joint Stock Shares.

Hongkong Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing  
Co.

Hongkong Cricket Club.

Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

Hongkong and Port News.

Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in  
advance: postage, 82.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to  
addresses sent: including postage 34 cents each,  
or \$1 for three copies Cash.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1900.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction,  
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),  
the 8th September, 1900, at No. 2, Ball's Court,  
Bonham Road, at 2.30 P.M.

THE WHOLE OF THE  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE  
contained therein.

DINING ROOM—EXTENSION DIN-  
NER TABLE, SIDEBOARD, DINNER  
WAGGONS, DINNER, TEA and DES-  
SET SETS, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE,  
&c.

BEDROOMS—Double and Single BED-  
STEADS, TOILET TABLES, DRESSING  
TABLES, &c., &c.

COOK HOUSE—STOVE and COOKING  
THINGS.

Also  
A Large Variety of PLANTS in POTS.  
TERMS:—As Customary.  
Catalogues will be issued.

On View Friday, the 7th September, 1900.

JOHN ANDREW,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1900. [2349]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received  
instructions to Sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION

THE FOLLOWING  
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTIES.

Situate at ROBINSON ROAD, Victoria,  
Hongkong, in 6 Lots,

on  
FRIDAY,  
the 14th September, 1900, at 3 P.M., at his  
Sale Rooms, Ice House Lane.

Lot 1.—ALL THAT PIECE OF GROUND  
intended to be registered in the Land Office as  
Section A of Inland Lot No. 704, containing  
an area of 7,576 square feet or thereabouts.

Lot 2.—ALL THAT PIECE OF GROUND  
intended to be registered in the Land Office as  
Section B of Inland Lot No. 704, containing an  
area of 8,705 square feet or thereabouts.

Lot 3.—ALL THAT PIECE OF GROUND  
intended to be registered in the Land Office as  
Section C of Inland Lot No. 704, containing an  
area of 8,323 square feet or thereabouts.

Lot 4.—ALL THAT PIECE OF GROUND  
intended to be registered in the Land Office as  
Section D of Inland Lot No. 704, containing an  
area of 7,920 square feet or thereabouts.

Lot 5.—ALL THAT PIECE OF GROUND  
intended to be registered in the Land Office as  
Section E of Inland Lot No. 704, containing an  
area of 6,778 square feet or thereabouts.

Lot 6.—ALL THAT PIECE OF GROUND  
intended to be registered in the Land Office as  
The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 704,  
containing an area of 14,935 square feet.

All the above described Lots are held for the  
residue of a term of 999 years and are sold sub-  
ject to the existing Tenancy.

For further particulars, apply to—

C. EWENS,  
Vendor's Solicitor,  
or to  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1900. [2362]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
from MR. ATTAK, Furniture Dealer  
(owing to his removal to new premises), to  
sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the

15th September next, at his Store, 39, Queen's

Road Central, the portion of his  
STOCK-IN-TRADE, FURNITURE,  
FIXTURES, &c., &c.

TERMS:—As Usual.

V. I. REMEDIOS,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1900. [2315]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND WHAMPONG DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS  
are requested to send in a Statement of  
Business contributed during the Half Year  
ended 30th June, 1900, on or before the 15th  
September, on which date the Accounts will  
be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

THOS. I. ROSE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1900. [2379]

GREAT EASTERN AND CALEDONIAN  
GOLD MINING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that SCRIPS  
Number 1,260 to 1,262 for 300 SHARES  
of the above Company, numbered 113,683 to  
119,982, in the name of S. Y. TONG, of Tien-  
tien, and that SCRIPS Number 1,260 to 1,274  
for 600 Shares of the above Company, numbered  
129,583 to 121,182, in the name of LIANG YU  
TONG, of Tien-tien, having been LOST, New  
Scrips for same will be issued after One month  
from the date hereof, and the Original Scrips  
will be considered by the Company as null and  
void, and all persons are hereby warned against  
accepting or negotiating same.
LÜTGENS, EINSTEIN & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1900. [2311]

TEBRAU PLANTING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FINAL  
CALL of \$1 per Share has been made  
in respect of the Shares not fully paid up, and that  
such CALL is PAYABLE on 5th  
October next, to the undersigned at the  
Registered Offices of the Company, 38 and 40,  
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1900. [2347]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING  
will be held in the PAVILION, on MON-  
DAY, 17th September, at 5.15 P.M.

P. A. COX,  
for Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1900. [2353]

RUSSIAN LESSONS WANTED.

REUTER, BRÖCKELMANN & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1900. [2363]

WANTED.—By a Young Man BOARD  
and RESIDENCE in Hongkong  
with an European family.

Address with lowest terms to—

F. M.,  
Caro of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1900. [2348]

LOONG FI HORSE REPOSITORY.

CARRIES FOR HIRE at Cheap Rates.

Apply to—

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1900. [2344]

WO FAT & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

No. 11, LEE YUEN STREET, EAST.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1900. [2074]

W. B. R. E. W. E. R. & CO.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Brotzschneider's Map of China, Revised  
and Enlarged.

The Strand War Map of China.

European Settlements in the Far East.

by D. Warren Smith.

China, the Long Lived Empire, by Mrs.

Scidmore.

China in Decay, by Alex Krause.

The Overland to China by Colquhoun.

Russia on the Pacific and the Siberian

Railway, by Vladinir.

The Peoples and Politics of the Far East.

by Henry Norman.

Union Jack, Volume II.

Windsor Magazine, Volume II.

Lavenprey, by Borrow (Cloth).

From Sand-hill to Pine, by Brett Harte.

Black Heart and White Heart, by Rider

Haggard.

Caged, by Headon Hill.

Jan Oxber, by Orme Agius.

A Millionaire of Yesterday, by Open-

heim.

Should She have Spoken, by Esther Miller

23 & 25, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

[31]

FOR SALE:

In addition to the BLICK-

ENDERPER TYPE-

WRITER, we Manufacture

a complete line of DESKS,

roll and flat top, TYPE-

WRITER CABINETS,

OFFICE TABLES and

FURNITURE, SUSPEN-

SION Letter Document and

Catalogue FILES, CARD

INDEX CABINETS, and

any article used in an Office

or Library.

We specially invite Mer-

chants and others to send for

our complete Catalogue.

Orders may be placed through

any Reputable London or

American House or direct, as

may best suit convenience.

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LOT.—ALL THAT PIECE OF GROUND</

HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## AUCTIONEERS, &amp;c.

PAUL BREWITT,  
2, Zetland Street, Auctioneer, Appraiser  
and Commission Agent.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers to the Government, and Share  
and General Brokers, corner Ice House  
Street and Praya Central.

V. I. REMEDICS,  
Auctioneer, Appraiser and Agent,  
8, Queen's Road Central.

## BOARD AND LODGING

THE WESTERN HOTEL  
Excellent Accommodation, \$2.50 per day.  
90 and 92, Queen's Road West.

## BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE  
The only office in China having European  
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS  
W. BREWER & CO.  
Printers, Bookbinders and Account Book  
Manufacturers, 23 and 25, Queen's Road  
(under Hongkong Hotel).

## BUILDERS

KANG ON,  
Contractor; 30, D'Aguilar Street. Local  
and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick  
and Granite.  
Mechanics engaged, Estimates given.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.  
THE PHARMACY  
10, Queen's Road Central. Family and  
Dispensing Chemists, Wines, Spirits and  
Cigars.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
Chemists and Druggists, High-class Aerated  
Waters, Druggists in Photographic  
Requisites, Queen's Road.

WATKINS, LD. APOTHECARY'S HALL, 63,  
Queen's Road Central, Cigars, Aerated  
Waters, Wines, Beers, Spirits, etc.

## CURIO-DEALERS

KUHN & KOMOR,  
Fin. Art. Japanese, and Chinese Curios,  
21 and 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong,  
Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama.

KWONG HING,  
China Porcelain, Crockery Ware; 53a,  
Queen's Road Central.

## DENTISTS

WONG HOMI,  
Surgeon Dentist, 50, Queen's Road Central.

WONG TAI FONG,  
Surgeon Dentist, 24, Bank Buildings,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

## DRAPERS

EBRAHIM ELIAS & CO.  
Milnor, Silk Mercers, Haberdashers.  
Low Prices; 37, 39, Wellington Street.

SEE WOO,  
Tailor, Draper and Outfitter; 67 and 69,  
Queen's Road.

## FLOUR MERCHANTS

SPERI FLOUR COMPANY,  
Merchant Millers, San Francisco.  
Eastern Branch, Pedder Street.  
WILLIAM WHILEY, Manager.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN  
A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.  
Every Household Requisite, Depot for  
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;  
17a, Queen's Road Central.

LI KWONG LOONG,  
Cabinet-maker, Furniture Dealer, Art De-  
corator and Dealer, 17, Queen's Road.

## GROCERS

THE MUTUAL STORES,  
Sub-agents, LYTTON, LD.  
8 and 10 D'Aguilar Street.  
Provision and General Merchants.

## JEWELLERS

KANG LEE & CO.,  
Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths, Watch-  
makers, Japanese Curios and Blackwood  
Furniture. Opposite Post Office, 36,  
Queen's Road Central.

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS,  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 49,  
Watson's Buildings, Queen's Road. Also  
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Holland.

WAH LOONG,  
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## PHOTOGRAPHERS

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Enlargements, Groups, Views, etc.; Devel-  
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Japanese Photographer, 14, Beaconsfield  
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Amateur's Requirements a Specialty.

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Rattan Furniture, Bamboo, Blinds, Mat-  
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Goods, Silks, Woolen and Cashmere  
Shawls and other Sundry Goods; 4,  
D'Aguilar Street, First Floor.

## WASSILAMULL ASSOMULL,

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Silks, Cashmere Shawls and Ceylon  
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Exporter of Real Hand-made Torchon Lace  
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Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Hardware,  
Engineering Tools, Brass and Iron Mer-  
chants, 144, Des Voeux Road.

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Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Biggers, Com-  
mission Agents and General Store-  
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Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters, Queen's  
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Outfitters, Shirt Makers, Hatters, Hosiery,  
Drapers, 85, Queen's Road, Central.

## TAK CHEONG.

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Hosiery and Drapers. Chinese Silk of  
all kinds, 50, & 52, Queen's Rd. Central,  
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Outfitters, Piece Goods, Underwear, Shoes,  
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1 and 2, Leungy Street East. AGENTS FOR  
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Jacinto, Manila, "Windsor Lady" and  
"The Jockey" Cigars.

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS

H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, Queen's Road  
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A POWERFUL TWIN-SCREW RIVER  
STEAMER, very suitably fitted to carry  
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For Particulars, apply to—

## BANKER &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1900. [219]

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## Head Office—TOKIO.

Branch Office—LONDON, NEW YORK, BOM-  
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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
M. FUJISE, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1899. [127]

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED

is now prepared to receive perishable pro-

visions for Cold Storage at EAST POINT at  
Moderate Rates.

W. PARLAME.

Manager.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1899. [129]

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE IN THE  
CHINESE CRISIS.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *Times* writes on July 6:—It is very generally believed in Japan

that the Chinese crisis must lead to serious complications between the Treaty Powers unless some definite understanding governs their actions.

In common with every one else the Japanese were unprepared for such an outbreak as that of the "Boxers." They knew that a spirit of unrest prevailed in China, and that trouble might occur at any moment. But their impression was that the friends of progress were more likely to rebel than its opponents.

In spite of the crushing blow that Liberalism experienced in 1898, when the Emperor

Kwang Hsu was set aside and the Empress Dowager put forward as the figure-head of Conservatism, the Chinese continued to avail themselves steadily of the educating assistance of Japan.

The great Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, made wiser, probably, by the experiences of Japan herself at the time of the restoration, began some three years ago to send men to

Tokyo nominally to study this or that science, but chiefly to examine the appearances of Western civilization and to acquire a liking for it.

In the days of Japan's transition from the old to the new no medicine proved so efficacious for curing prejudice as foreign travel.

That fact was brought to the knowledge of leading Chinese by their intercourse with Japanese statesmen like Marquis Ito and Count Okuma—

Marquis Ito himself had been an anti-foreign zealot prior to his voyage to England in 1862

—and they began quietly to send students to Japan who, whatever may have been their political complexion at the time of their arrival in the Japanese capital, soon took on the colour of their surroundings.

About 150 of these youths—including a son of Chang Chih-tung—were studying in Tokyo when the recent disturbance broke out in North China.

They had to leave of course, but the convictions acquired and the close relations established during their sojourn were not affected by the sudden outburst of anti-foreign fanaticism in their own country, and it was interesting to observe that when a large batch of them embarked at Yokohama for Shanghai they were accompanied to the steamer by a number of Japanese high officials and prominent private individuals, although the Japanese nation already knew that its Legation in Peking had been burnt, that one of its diplomatic officials had been cut in pieces by Chinese soldiers, and that its marines were actually engaged in repelling an attack on the foreign concessions in Tientsin. This recourse to Japanese education represents only a part of the haven of progress that has been working for several years.

Societies have been organized under the leadership of the most influential men in Japan with the object of overcoming Chinese conservatism and lending assistance to any movement that makes for progress.

By these societies members have been despatched to Peking to assist in the regeneration of China.

It would have immensely gratified the national sentiment to see the Tientsin and Pei-king communities rescued by Japanese soldiers, and to see an anti-foreign rebellion in China

promptly quelled by Japanese military intervention.

The Tokyo Press wrote in that strain, and for a time the Government's apparent inaction was bitterly resented.

But the Government, looking ahead, saw that the dangers threatened by the Chinese rebels were a negligible compared with the dangers likely to result from want of ultimate concord between the foreign Powers.

*The Times* spoke truly when it said that after Japan's Leo-tung experience she would not be likely to put her hand to any work without some previous assurance as to the attitude of European States towards its results.

But there is a larger consideration.

Japan wants to know something definite about the programs that the Powers intend to adopt in the sequel of this disturbance.

She has no desire to co-operate prominently in a campaign which

may end in a collision of selfish interests instead of solving a problem that constitutes a constant

wish to assist in creating fresh opportunities for aggression that have already impaired the integrity of China.

It is with England that the resolution of Japan's doublets rests.

England and the United States represent the open door policy that commands itself to Japan.

England and the United States are also understood to aim at preserving the balance of power in the East and preventing the preponderance of any one State.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESEL'S NAME	FLAG & NO.	DEPTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON	JAVA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Gordon, R.N.D.	P. & O. S. N. C.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL	PARAMATTA	Brit. str.	—	A. Symons	P. & O. S. N. C.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	—	Barwise	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	ALCINUS	Brit. str.	—	Fulford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Oct.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	HECTOR	Brit. str.	—	Bart	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
BREMEN VIA PORTS OF CALL	PREUSSEN	Ger. str.	—	Schmit	MELCHERS & CO.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	YAKKA	Fren. str.	—	J. S. Thompson	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 10th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, &c.	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Braun	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at Daylight.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SIBELIA	Ger. str.	—	Jager	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 21st inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	—	Sachs	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 30th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SERBIA	Ger. str.	—	Schulde	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 12th Oct.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	RONINGEBORG	Ger. str.	—	Jacobs	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 20th Oct.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BAMBERG	Brit. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On or about 31st Oct.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	AFRIDI	Brit. str.	—	SHewan, TOME & CO.	SHewan, TOME & CO.	On or about 12th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	GLENESH	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On or about 15th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	ORWELL	Brit. str.	—	CARLOWITZ & CO.	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 25th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	ASTUTIA	Ger. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On or about 10th Oct.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI	DUKE OF FIFE	Brit. str.	—	Hildebrandt	Hildebrandt	To-morrow.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	J. S. Cox	J. S. Cox	On 26th inst.
FORTLAND, OREGON	SKARPSNO	Ger. str.	—	G. A. Lee, R.N.D.	CANADIAN PACIFIC, R. CO.	Quick despatch.
PORLAND, OREGON, &c.	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	T. M. STEVENS & CO.	PACIFIC MAIL, S. S. CO.	On 20th Oct.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CITY OF PEKING	Amer. str.	—	J. Kennedy	PACIFIC MAIL, S. S. CO.	On 18th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA AMOY, &c.	AMERICA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at Daylight.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI, &c.	GAEPLIC	Brit. str.	—	—	O. & O. S. N. C.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
SAN DIEGO, &c., VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	BERGENIUS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI & KODE	SHINANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On or about 15th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE YOKOHAMA	ROSETTA	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. C.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KODE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On or about 10th inst.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	INDUS	Fren. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. C.	On or about 13th inst.
SHANGHAI	TIENTEN	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On or about 15th inst.
SWATOW	BENGAL	Brit. str.	—	—	SHewan, TOME & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSU	TALES	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 9th inst., at Daylight.
MANILA	TAMSU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 19th inst., at Daylight.
MANILA DIRECT	AMPING MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	SUNGKIAH	Brit. str.	—	—	SHewan, TOME & CO.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	MENMUIR	Brit. str.	—	—	NELSON	On 10th inst., at 5 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & HOMBA	ESMERALDA	Brit. str.	—	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.D.	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	—	—	A. E. Moses	On or about 15th inst.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	LIGHTNING	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 20th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	BISAGNO	Ital. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On or about 10th inst.
SANDAKAN	SANDAKAN	Ger. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. C.	On or about 13th inst.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	HIROSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 13th inst., at Noon.

## SHIPPING.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

ARRIVALS.	
Sept. 6, HERMES, Norwegian str., 849, J. C. Jensen, Canton 5th September, General.	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Sept. 6, JADEINE, MATHESON & CO.	FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
Sept. 6, CHINA, German steamer, 1,113, Voss, Moji 29th Aug., Ballast.—SLEIMSEN & CO.	THE Company's Steamship
Sept. 6, FEICHING, British str., 937, Gordon, Shanghai 20th Aug., and Foochow 4th Sept., General.—CHINESE.	"MENMUIR."
Sept. 6, JAVA, British steamer, 4,693, G. W. Gordon, R.N.D., Foochow 4th Sept., General.—P. & O. S. N. C.	Captain B. W. Almond, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 7th instant, at 5 P.M.
Sept. 6, AIRING, British str., 2,500, St. John George, Kobe 29th Aug., and Foochow 4th Sept., General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	The attention of Passengers is directed to the easiest accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light and is supplied with a Refrigerating Chamber.
Sept. 6, AACHEN, German transport, 3,832, Chus, Plock, from Bremen.	A doctor is carried.
Sept. 6, DECIDE, French gunboat, 630, Leanne, Sifou 1st September.	For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOME & CO., General Managers.
Sept. 6, SINAL, French transport, 2,764, Marembeto, Marseilles 15th June, Tonkin 26th July and Kwong-chow-pan 5th September.	Hongkong, 4th September, 1900. [2352]
Sept. 6, HSINCHI, British str., 1,385, Klopfer, Shanghai 3rd Sept., General.—CHINESE.	FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
Sept. 6, TAMSU MARU, Jap. str., 1,075, Nagata, Tamsu, Amoy and Swatow 5th September, General.—M. B. KAISHA.	THE Steamship
Sept. 6, DECODEE, French gunboat, 630, Leanne, Sifou 1st September.	"LIGHTNING."
Sept. 6, SINAL, French transport, 2,764, Marembeto, Marseilles 15th June, Tonkin 26th July and Kwong-chow-pan 5th September.	Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 8th inst., at 1 P.M.
Sept. 6, PHEANANG, German str., 1,021, A. Calder, Bangkok 31st August, General.	For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
Sept. 6, NINGPO, British str., for Hongay.	THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
DEPARTURES.	FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSU
Sept. 6, COPTIC, British str., for San Francisco.	THE Company's Steamship
Sept. 6, NANKIN, British transport, for Bombay.	"TAMSU MARU."
Sept. 6, HAMBURG, German str., for Shanghai.	Captain H. Nagata, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 5 P.M.
Sept. 6, P. HEINRICH, Ger. str., for Europe.	For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.
Sept. 6, TOONAN, Amer. str., for Shanghai.	Hongkong, 4th September, 1900. [15]
Sept. 6, LOKSANG, British str., for Vladivostock.	THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Sept. 6, ELBA BRANCH, British str., for K. notzu.	FOR MANILA DIRECT.
Sept. 6, AUSTRALIAN, British str., for Kobo.	THE Company's Steamship
Sept. 6, HAILAN, French str., for Hoihow.	"ESMERALDA."
Sept. 6, RICHMOND CASTLE, British str., for New York.	Captain G. T. Buxland, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 10th September, at 5 P.M.
Sept. 6, NINGPO, British str., for Hongay.	This steamer has Superior accommodation for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light.
VESSELS IN DOCK.	A doctor is carried.
ABERDEEN DOCKS.—KOWLOON DOCKS.—U.S.S. Monterey, Argus, Esmeralda, Longmoon, Olympia, Kong Beng, Canning, Tai On, Pakshan, COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Stanfield, Nanshan.	For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOME & CO., General Managers.
NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEFTS.	Hongkong, 5th September, 1900. [2361]
Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—	THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
NORWOOD, British ship, Thos. Roy.—Order.	CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, ETC.
PETER RICKMERS, German ship, Scholten.—Arnold, Karleg & Co.	SAFETY.
AUSTRALIAN, British steamer, Helms.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	SPEED.
LIGHTNING, British str., Spence.—D. SASOON, Sons & Co.	PUNCTUALITY.
VESSELS ON THE BERTH	PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
THE Company's Steamship	STEAMERS.
"THALES."	DESTINATIONS.
Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 7th inst., at Noon.	HAVRE & HAMBURG
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO., General Managers.	(London with transhipment in Hamburg)
Hongkong, 6th September, 1900. [2364]	Sept. 21st Freight and Passage.
CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.	SAXONIA
THE Company's Steamship	(London with transhipment in Hamburg)
"SUNSKHANG."	Sept. 30th Freight.
Captain G. Robinson, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 7th inst., at Noon.	SERBIA
The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.	Sept. 12th Freight.
A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.	HAVRE & HAMBURG
For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.	Sept. 20th Freight and Passage.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1900. [2344]	TIENTEN
FOR MANILA.	SHewan, TOME & CO.
THE Company's Steamship	Agents.
"SUNSKHANG."	TIENTEN
Captain G. Robinson, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 7th inst., at Noon.	Sept. 13th Freight.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.	Sept. 15th Freight.
A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.	Sept. 22nd Freight.
For Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.	Sept. 29th Freight.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1900. [7]	TIENTEN

## NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FILOM. &amp; RUBATTINI UNITED COMPANIES).

## STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamer to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSENA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, and ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

For Freight or Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1900. [7]

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## STEAMERS.

## DESTINATIONS.

## SAILING DATES.

HOSHIMA MARU ..... { BOMBAY, SINGAPORE and CO. THURSDAY, 12th Sept., at 11 A.M.

S. Yoshizawa ..... { LOMBO ..... { NOON.

YAWATA MARU ..... { NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO- HAMA ..... { THURSDAY, 20th Sept., at 11 A.M.

A. E. Moses ..... { HAMA ..... { NOON.

KAWACHI MARU ..... { MARESILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, FRIDAY, 21st Sept., at 11 A.M.

J. S. Thompson ..... { PINANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID ..... { DAYLIGHT.

SHINANO MARU ..... { SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA/THURSDAY ISLAND, FRIDAY, 28th Sept., at 4 P.M.

MASSAN ..... { TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE. [12]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH,  
NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAN BAKAN.  
Calling at KUDAT if sufficient inducement offers  
THE Company's Steamship

"SAN BAKAN"

Captain Muhs, will be ready to load for the  
above port on the 4th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1900. [2325]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES  
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT,  
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN  
AND BLACK SEA PORTS,  
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,  
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVERPLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 10th September, 1900,  
at 1 p.m., the Company's Steamship  
"YARRA," Captain Schmitz, with Mails,  
Passengers, Special and Cargo, will leave this  
port for MARSEILLES via Bombay.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with  
the s.s. *Villa de la Plata*, which vessel takes on  
her Passengers and Mails, leaving that port  
on the 22nd September direct to Suiz, Port Said  
and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for Lon-  
don as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in  
transit through Marseilles for the principal  
places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon,  
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m.,  
Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 9th  
Sept. (Parcels are not to be sent on board;  
they must be left at the Agency's Office). Con-  
tents and Value of Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply at the Com-  
pany's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX;

Agent.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1900. [2326]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES  
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE  
AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"INDUS"

Captain Denehlaan, will be despatched for the  
above ports on or about MONDAY, the 10th  
instant, instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX;

Agent.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1900. [2327]

## FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE Steamer

"AFRIDI"

will be despatched for the above port on or  
about the 12th instant, and will be followed  
by the Steamer

"MARIA DE LARRINAGA"

on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1900. [2034]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-  
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,  
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON,  
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR  
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL  
AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamer

"PARRAMATTA"

Captain A. Symons, carrying Her Majesty's  
Mails, will be despatched from this for Bom-  
bay on SATURDAY, the 15th September,  
1900, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo  
for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and  
Tee for London (under arrangement) will be  
transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceed-  
ing direct to Marseilles and London; other  
cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via  
Bombay without transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until  
4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and  
value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills  
of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to

A. M. MARSHALL,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1900. [1]

THE STEWART, TOMES & CO'S NEW YORK  
LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ

THE Steamer

"GLENISK"

will be despatched for the above port on or  
about 15th September, 1900.

To be followed by Steamer

"ANAPA,"

about 15th October.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1900. [2223]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN  
STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer

"ORWELL"

will be despatched as above on or about the 25th  
instant.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1900. [2356]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN  
STEAMSHIP LINE  
(HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINE HAMBURG).

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE full-powered Steamship

"ASTURIA,"

Capt. Hildebrandt, will be despatched for the  
above port on or about 16th October.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1900. [2317]

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA INLAND SEA  
OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

AMERICA MARU (via  
Amoy, Shanghai, No. 12, 1900, at DAY-  
LIGHT.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

CHINA MARU (via  
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yo-  
kohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

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CHINA MARU (via  
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## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The City of Peking, with the American Mail of 11th ult., left Yokohama on Sunday, the 2nd inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 10th inst.

The *Indus*, with the French Mail of the 10th August, left Saigon on Friday, the 7th inst., at 7 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Sunday, 9th inst. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on 7th July.

## MAILS WILL CLOSE.

## FOR

PER	DAY AND HOUR
Thales	Friday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Hanoi	Friday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Java	Friday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Friday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Meaux	Friday, 7th, 4.00 P.M.
Tuchow	Friday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.

ARLIE	Friday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Duke of Fife	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Lightning	Saturday, 8th, NOON.
Tamaki Maru	Saturday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
Monday, 10th	8.00 A.M.
Circulair	Registration 10.00 A.M.
Papers	10.30 A.M.
YARA	Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.
Letters	11.00 A.M.
Monday, 10th	4.00 P.M.
Monday, 10th	4.00 P.M.
Tuesday, 11th	11.00 A.M.
Registration	4.00 P.M.
America Maru	Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.
Letters	5.00 P.M.
Samshui	Thursday, 13th, 4.00 P.M.
Greenbank	9.00 A.M.
Registration	10.00 A.M.
Peruamata	Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.
Papers	10.30 A.M.
Letters	11.00 A.M.
Wednesday, 26th	Registration 10.00 A.M.
Empress of Japan	Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.
Letters	11.00 A.M.

EUROPE &c., India via Tuticorin  
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra  
Postage 10 cents)

Samshui and Wuchow  
Manila  
Singapore, Penang and Bombay

AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO...

Samshui and Wuchow  
EUROPE &c., India via Tuticorin  
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra  
Postage 10 cents)

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the Mail. Extra postage 10 cents)

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER  
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents)

TO-MORROW

Sale, Furniture, 2, Ball's Court, Bonham Road, Mr. J. Andrew, 2:30 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

THURSDAY, 6th September.

ON LONDON.—  
Telegraphic Transfer 2/0/11  
Bank Bills, on demand 2/0/11  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 2/0/11  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1  
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/1  
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2/1  
ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand 2/5/11  
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/6/11  
ON GERMANY.—  
On demand 2/11  
ON NEW YORK.—  
Bank Bills, on demand 50/11  
Credits, 60 days' sight 51/11  
ON BOMBAY.—  
Telegraphic Transfer 154/11  
Bank, on demand 154/11  
Bank, on demand 154/11  
ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, at sight 71/11  
Private, 30 days' sight 72/11  
ON YOKOHAMA.—  
On demand 1 p.c. dis.

ON MANILA.—  
On demand 1 p.c. pm.

ON SINGAPORE.—  
On demand 1 p.c. pm.

ON BATAVIA.—  
On demand 123/11

ON HAIPHONG.—  
On demand 31/11 p.m.

ON SAIGON.—  
On demand 3 p.c. pm.

ON BANGKOK.—  
On demand 123/11

SOVEREIGN, Bank Buying Rate 9.70

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael 51.25

BAR SILVER, per oz 28/11

## OPTUM.

Quotations are:—Allowance not to 1 catty.  
Malwa New \$830 to — per picul.  
Malwa Old \$870 to \$880 " "  
Malwa Older \$890 to \$900 " "  
P. P. per wrapped \$870 to — "  
Persian fine quality \$910 to — "  
Persian extra fine \$930 to — "  
Patna New \$947 to — per chest.  
Patna Old \$1,020 " "  
Bengal New \$877 " "  
Bengal Old \$8 — "

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Indus*, with the next French mail, left Saigon to-day, the 7th inst., at 7 a.m. for this port.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco the 11th ult., via Honolulu, left Yokohama for this port on Sunday morning, the 2nd inst., via Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

The O. & O. steamer *Guelph*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 29th ult.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. F. R. steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 4th inst., and left again at midnight same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at noon on Saturday, the 8th inst.

MECHANICAL STEAMERS.

The O. S. S. steamer *Potter* left Singapore on the 2nd inst., and is due in Hongkong on the 7th inst.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenogle*, from Middlesex and London, left Singapore on the 4th inst., and is due here on the 9th inst.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Hiroshima Maru* (Bombay Line) left Kobe via Amoy for this port on the 4th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 11th inst.

The steamer *Hillgate*, from New York for China and Japan, left Singapore for Hongkong on the morning of the 5th inst.

PASSED THE CANAL  
HOMEWARD.—20th July, Dromed, 24th July.  
Socorro, 10th August, Indus, 21st August—Canton, 24th August—Stentor, 4th September—Kong Albert, Silesia.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 6th September

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	ISSUE VOLUME.	PAID UP.	LAST DIVIDEND.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
<b>BANKS.</b>					
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	30/- div. at 1/13d. = \$15.00 per share for 1st half year 1890	315 p. c. pr. = \$318.75 [buyers
Bank of China & Japan, Ltd.	109,875	28	24	None	21.
Do. Defferrari	1,250	21	21	2/8 for 1890	25.50, sellers and buyers
National Bank of China, Ltd.	19,075 A	210	21	2/8 for 1890	22.75, sellers and buyers
Do. Founders' Shares	750,000	21	21	2/8 at 1/13d. = \$13.00 for 1890	22.75, buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>					
Union Ins. Society, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$20	30 p. c. = \$15 for 1890	\$255, buyers
China Traders Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.33	\$23	10 p. c. for yr. end 30/4/90	\$57, sellers
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$210	225	1/5 p. c. final = 10 p. c. =	\$165, sellers
China & Manilla S. S. Co., Ltd.	14,000	\$100	\$90	20 p. c. for 1890	\$121, sellers
Yangtze Ins. Assocn., Ltd.	10,000	\$120	\$10	10 p. c. for 1890	\$130, sales
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$10	5 per cent. for 1895.	\$1.
Strata Insurance Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SHIPPING.</b>					
Hongkong, Canton and Macao S. P. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$125	\$15	{ \$1.20 for half year } 1 ended 30/6/90	\$301, buyers
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$100	\$10	Op. & C. 2 p. c. bonus for 1890	\$85, buyers
China & Manilla S. S. Co., Ltd.	14,000	\$50	\$10	20 per cent. for 1890	\$165, old sellers
China & Manilla S. S. Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	ex old Capital	\$18, sellers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>					
Bougash Steamer Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ 12 per cent. for year } ending 30/6/90	\$50, sellers
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$120	\$10	Final of 3 p. c. = 10 p. c. =	\$21, buyers
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$120	\$10	10 p. c. & bonus of 3% on Ord. account '90	\$210, buyers
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$120	\$10	\$1.05 = 12 p. c. for 1 year ended 30/4/90	\$85, sellers
Star Ferry Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	Int. of 5 p. c. on account of 1890	\$200, sellers
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	18,000	\$100	\$100	—	—
<b>MINING.</b>					
Funjum Mining Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$8	\$8	None	55 sellers
Do. Profutura	30,000	\$1	\$1	—	\$1.
Societe Fran. des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Rs.250	Rs.230	None	\$250, buyers
Queens Mine Limited	400,000	25 cts.	25 cts.	17 cents, buyers	—
Jeletov Mining and Trading Company, Ltd.	45,000	\$5	\$5	{ 5 p. c. half year end } 31/7/94 (coupon '95)	\$11, sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Limited	200,000	\$1	\$1	1 s. 1/2 p. c. 51 cts. 10th div. on 7/7/90	\$53, sellers
Oliver's Freshfield Mines Limited	15,000	\$5	\$5	None	\$24 sellers
Great Eastern Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	140,000	\$4	\$4	First year	10 cents
Do. Preferred	70,000	\$1	\$1	—	40 cents
Do. Coopers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—
Longtong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited	12,500	\$125	\$125	Sp. & 12 p. c. bonus for 3 years ended 30/6/90	635 per c. pr. = \$763.73
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and G. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	Int. of 5 p. c. on account of 1890	\$50, buyers
Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Co., Ltd.	2,600	\$100	\$73	Int. of \$1 on account of 1890	\$66, buyers
6,000	\$100	\$80	\$80	22 per cent. for 1890	\$201, sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	50,000	\$100	\$100	Int. \$3 on account 1890	\$176, buyers
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$14, buyers	—
Kowloon Land & B. Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	\$50	Int. \$1.50 on account 1890	\$48, buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,50				